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Indiana Editorial Excursion. All editors, members of the Indiana as sociations, who have not secured transportation to Louisville can secure it by diressing E. O. McCormick, general pasenger manager of the Big Four, Cincinnati, O., or F. J. Reed, general passenger agent of the Monon, Chicago, after securin the indorsement of J. A. Kemp, manager of the Atlanta excursion. The ediorial party will meet at Louisville Oct. I and leave there by special train over the Louisville & Nashville railroad. The party ered receptions at Louisv. Nashville, Chattancoga and Atlanta.

The medical experts in the Hinshaw case are sustaining the reputation of the profescion for variegated scientific views.

At the present rate of progress in civilservice reform all the Democrats now in office will be protected before Mr. Cleveland goes out.

During the period of industrial paralyeis which had just set in when the Sullivan regime went out of power Indianapolis has had less pauperism than any city of its size in the country. Is this the result of a rigid enforcement of the

An exchange complains that the President has not expressed any interest in the candidacy of Mr. Campbell in Ohio. Perhaps some Cleveland man will tell the public of the interest the President has exhibited in anything the past three months except fishing.

The postal department has told the country of its success in preventing frauds through the mails, but the Interior Department dares not publish, until after the November election, the record of the Pension Bureau for the year which ended last June.

Those who bemoan the enforcement of the laws as harmful to the business interests of the city are asked to consider the fact that, taking population into consideration, no city in the country has done so much building as has Indianapous in the past two years.

Why was Councilman Ryan defeated by the Frenzel-Lieber combination? Be cause he had the independence to delare against the proposition of the Democratic bosses to compel the people of Indianapolis to use natural gas meters. It is fair to assume that the bosses of the gas trust have a string to the candidate who beat Mr. Ryan.

Mr. Pulitzer owns the New York World. which is an advocate of sound money He also owns a large part of the St Louis Post-Dispatch, which has the somewhat famous Charles H. Jones for its editor, and he insists on advocating the free coinage of silver. Mr. Pulitzer does not like that, and is trying to muztle Jones with an injunction

aking a part in the Kentucky campaign. A few days since he spoke at a barbecue in Grant county and was received with immense enthusiasm. While he is a sound money man, he urges the Demo-Democratic ticket to save it from the Republicans, who have one foot in the

If Mr. John Sowers, a citizen of the United States, and formerly of Virginia, tells the truth, the government has another Mora case on its hands. Mr. Sowers informs the State Department that, being engaged in the sugar business in Cuba, he was given twenty-four ours by the Spanish authorities to get out of the country, which he did at heavy loss, and that his property was destroyed without any just cause or provocation. Here is a chance for the dministration to show that it has an American policy.

The citizens who are so anxious to have General Harrison say something bearing on the coming city, election ought to get a pretty clear idea of his views from remark in his address to the Methodist conference. After saying that denominational loyalty is not inconsistent with religious unity, he adds: "We have learned in the churches, as we have learned in our country, that love for one's State her the local institutions that are about us. is not only consistent with a supreme love for the Nation that crowns and secures all, but that the two are inseparable." If that doesn't mean that a State or municipal election is as important as a national election, and that it is every man's duty to take part in the local campaign, then what does it mean?

tion reject Evans Woollen for city judge and exalt Mr. Cox? Mr. Woollen is es- favor of a short presidential campaign teemed by all who know him as a young | for 1896, and it is believed most of the man of high character and intelligence. Men of both parties who know him say | fails to see any reason in favor of a that he would have made an admirable city judge. Why did the bosses who that does not apply to every presidential ed the Democratic convention direct that he be defeated? Simply bed not apply to all elections, State, local

contemplate. So they took Mr. Cox. who, as deputy prosecutor, failed signally in sorts of law-breakers. There is not a would-be law-breaker of any description who is not enthusiastic in his support of Mr. Cox for municipal judge. Should he be elected the gamblers would flock back into the city because they know that when all other laws are broken those against gambling will not be enforced

THE FOLLY OF STRIKES.

The Springfield Republican contains the report of a meeting of the Fall River weavers' union, held a few nights ago, to decide whether they should strike or not. The discussion has been going on for some weeks in about the usual manner, the young hot heads favoring a strike and the older and more conservative members of the union opposing it. At the meeting which was to make a final decision the secretary of the union presented figures showing that since 1893 Fall River operatives had lost \$5,000,000 in one form or another, and he asked if, in the face of these great losses, the weavers thought they ought to embark in another costly and perhaps unsuccessful strike. His speech, and especially his figures, turned the scale and the proposed strike was voted down by a decided majority. It was not stated that the entire amount lost by the weavers since 1893 was due to strikes. No doubt a considerable part of it was due to reduction of wages and loss of employment caused by the Cleveland panic, but strikes had contributed their share. The main point was the enormous loss already incurred by this class of operatives alone during the last two years.

If workingmen could be made to real-

ize the cost of strikes they would be very slow to engage in them. They are apt to ignore the failures and the cost of strikes and to greatly magnify their benefits. The recent miners' strike in northern Michigan, at Isnpeming and vicinity, which ended a few days ago by the miners returning to work on the terms offered by the mining companies at the beginning of the trouble, lasted sixty-five days. The number of men engaged in it or kept idle by it is estimated at 5,000. These were earning an average of \$1.25 a day, and their loss in wages foots up \$326,250. This means a great many stinted meals and lessened comforts to miners' families. But the mine perators also lost heavily because their fixed charges, as cost of plants, interest, etc., were not diminished during the strike. Then, tradesmen in the mining region suffered by the entire suspension of business during the strike, and the people have to pay the expenses of the militia sent to guard the men employed on the steam shovels. It is probable that \$750,000 would be a conservative estimate of the total of these items, and yet at last the strikers resumed work on the terms offered at the beginning.

It is a maxim of international law that war is the last argument of kings. A strike is commercial war, and should be the last resort of workingmen. In a majority of cases it is a foolish and costly

THE TARIFF AND WAGES.

The recent so-called "advances wages" which have been paraded in Democratic newspapers as evidence of the successful working of the present tariff law are being made to do similar duty in Canada, where there is also a tariff agitation. These so-called advances are only a partial restoration of wages that were reduced during the Cleveland panic of 1893-94, and are therefore in no sense real advances. The American Economist has shown by statistics collected from five hundred different establishments representing eightyfive different industries that the average of wages paid in 1892 was 4 per cent. higher than in 1890; in 1893 it was 17 per cent. less than in 1890, and 21 per cent. less than in 1892; while for the 1895 period, during which it is claimed the "advances" have been made, the average rate of wages paid was 14 per cent. less than in 1890, and 18 per cent. less than in 1892, and only 3 per cent. greater than in 1894. "From this investigation," says the The notorious Colonel Breckinridge is | Economist, "it is apparent that the industrial condition of the United States has retrogressed more than half a decade. Six years have elapsed since the taking of the census of 1889, and we find that 3 per cent. less labor is employed

now than then, also that labor earned this year at the rate of 14 per cent. less The Montreal Gazette is not deceived by the claim that this partial restoration of reduced wages in the United States is an advance on the rate which prevailed under a protective tariff. It cites some instances showing that the recent advance still leaves wages considerably below those of 1892, and that the net result of tariff reform has been decidedly toward a lower scale of wages. Arguing from these facts the Gazette

says: "Absolute free trade gives all the advantage in manufacturing competition to the country where labor is cheapest, and labor is cheapest where the standard of comfort of the laboring man's family is lowest." Again, addressing Canadian workmen, it warns them that "free trade means that the remuneration of operatives in manufacturing industries must be scaled down to the level of the lowest paid competing country, plus the cost of carriage from place to place of production to that of consumption."

The conditions of the tariff question are different in different countries, but in its statement of general principles the Montreal Gazette is correct. Every approach to free trade in this country has been followed by a lowering of wages, and the lost ground has never been fully recovered without a return to protection.

A partial poll of the two national compressions from twenty-three Republican Why did the Democratic city conven- and sixteen Democratic committeemen, representing as many different States, in other members hold the same view. One shorter presidential campaign next year year, or why the same reasons should nuse they dared not trust so clean and and municipal. The truth is, the demand a man as Mr. Woollen in a for shorter political campaigns is an indiare he would be likely to inter- cation of progress and an evolution of

campaigns, with great rallies and mass meetings and much stump speaking, were his duty to the public. The Democratic | a natural outgrowth of a period when bosses want a man as city judge who | the people were hard to reach and stir, will run the police court as did Buskirk and when political success depended more under the Sullivan regime. They dared on appeals to passion or prejudice than not make Buskirk a candidate again, but to reason. But times have changed. they knew that in Mr. Cox they have a | This is a reading and a newspaper age. man who will not interfere with the pur- People do their own thinking more than pose to make the town wide open for all | they formerly did, and especially their own reading. Thanks to the newspapers, the campaign of education is going on all the time, year in and year out, until the occupation of the spell-binder, if not gone, is at least of comparatively little consequence in accomplishing political results. But the strongest argument against long campaigns is their interference with business, and no doubt if the sense of the people could be taken on the subject business men of both parties would be found almost unanimous in favor of the change. It is a common remark of business men that "there is no politics in business," and certainly there is no business sense in long political cam-

> Mr. Taggart's local organ says, "As Mayor Mr. Trusler would be the city government." This is imputed to Mr. Trusler as a fault and is intended to prejudice him in popular estimation. In reality it is to his credit and an argument in favor of his election. The central idea of the city charter is to make the Mayor the responsible head of the city government. The members of all the executive boards are appointed by and responsible to him, and he alone is directly responsible to the people. This concentration of executive power and responsibility is one of the best features of the charter. Of course, the Mayor cannot interfere with the functions of the Council, the Police Court or the city clerk, but in everything pertaining to city finances and to the executive boards which concern the people so nearly and touch them at so many different points he is the responsible head. Therefore, to say that "as Mayor Mr. Trusler would be the city government" is equivalent to saying that he would carry out the central idea of the sume the responsibility which it intends the Mayor should. To impute this as a fault in him is to imply that the spirit of the charter ought to be evaded and that Mr. Taggart would do it.

The Sentinel says that "as city controller Mr. Trusler has made himself felt as the master spirit of the present administration," and that if he were vested with the authority of Mayor "there is no doubt he would use that power as he saw fit." These are good reasons why he should be elected Mayor. A man who is strong enough in a subordinate position to make himself felt as the master spirit of an administration, who has used the power of his office so effectively and beneficially for the good of the city, and who has the nerve to assume responsibility, is just the kind of man for Mayor of Indianapolis. By the way, did anybody ever hear of Mr. Taggart making himself the master spirit of anything except a political ring or campaign com-

The spirit of modern enterprise cannot little city of Avignon, through its town Council, agrees to spend \$900,000 in restoring the ancient palace once occupied by the Popes, on condition that Pope Leo XIII will make that his official residence. The condition does not detract from the libercumstances the Pope could well afford to eral attractive churches and other objects the residence of the Popes, as it was from beginning of the eighteenth century, it

circular letter from the Minneapolis tion of Minneapolis and St. Paul into one municipality?' The Journal makes haste to say consolidate by all means if it will put stop to the wearlsome sparring and wrangling of the two cities; for heaven's sake, yes! Saint Anthony would serve as

No one need be alarmed lest bicyclists all take to the sidewalks on the strength of new ordinance. There is very little ddewalk riding at present, and it is not likely to be increased. Wheelmen are not given to riding recklessly against pedestrians, knowing as they do that they themselves are likely to suffer most from a

It is said that Lord Rosebery looks ten years younger now that he is out of office. This information is offered for what it is worth to Democratic officeholders who will step out along with Mr. G. Cleveland. Perhaps they will not resign in order to recover youth, but in view of the inevitable it may comfort them.

The hot weather of the West moved on to the East and the sufferings of New Yorkers exceed anything experienced elsewhere-that is, if the New York papers are to be believed. But they are not.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Mrs. Keeley, the famous old English acress, now within three months of ninety, recently astonished a London audience by the force and pathos with which she reited at a charity entertainment.

Vassar College has opened with a freshnan class of two hundred, the largest in the history of the institution. There is such a crowd of undergraduates that a it hotel has been hired as an additional dor-

The Rubinstein prize of \$1,000 for piano laying has been won this year by M. Lhevinne, of Moscow, a pupil of Safonoff, irector of the conservatory in the old Russian capital. Rubinstein, before his death, became interested in the young

The funniest thing developed in cycling is the way the swell women at Newport and such places take their maids with them on a second machine and then insure that servants shall have a proper inferior aspect by putting them on low saddles. There's nothing like a low saddle to give woman a plebeian air.

Sir Henry Irving is said to be stouter han when he was here two years ago bears his blushing honors most beingly. In speaking of the new plays Mr. Irving said that he considered the odern play fully as good as the older lays. The complaint about modern plays considered of a piece with all talk that

puts the golden age in the past. Hoyt Sherman, jr., of Salt Lake, one of he Utah commissioners, who is now in ashington, says he has little doubt that he State of Utah will be Republican. on. Frank Cannon, Utah's dele

Judge C. W. Bennett, of Salt Lake, are leading aspirants for the United States senatorial honors among the Republicans.

When ladies go to buy a dress in Japan they tell the shop keeper their age, and if they are married or not, because there special designs for the single and double relations of life, as well as for ages.
The consequence of this painful custom is you can tell the age of every lady you meet, and know whether she is married, precisely as though she were labeled or

A pair of white duck trousers, says an exchange, proved an expensive luxury to struction of Their Property.

an Ohio clergyman. The congregation has asked for his resignation because on a 'salary of \$1,000 a year he deessed well, rode blooded horses, wore white duck trousers, smoked cigarettes and affiliated with actors." It is said the members of the agregation were ready to forgive every ed offense save the texture of the

The impression the Kaiser made on Lord Lonsdale's other guests was that of a man not tall by any means, but with an erect and martial figure. His face was very brown from the sun and the sea winds at Cowes, and he was jolly and in excel-lent spirits. His British shooting cos-tume, which he donned for the occasion for the first time on the moors, took away from him the air of picturesqueness which the German sporting garb gave his at-

you were a census taker.

Moses Chamberlain, now living at Milton, Pa., enjoys the distinction, it is said. of being a brother of a man who was killed in battle 118 years ago. Such a thing seem impossible at first thought, but it is a fact. Mr. Chamberlain is eighty-three years old, and was born hirty-five years after the battle of Germantown (1777), in which his brother, eighteen years old, lost his life. The latter was the oldest of twenty-four children, and Mr. Chamberlain is the youngest.

His wild and wandering gaze does not Proceed from mental lack; He's trying to claw a tidy off The middle of his back.

-National Capital. BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Truthful. "What is this?" asked the editor. "Another new woman joke?" "No," confessed the truthful humorist, "it is a joke about the new woman."

'Do you intend to print all that I have told you?" asked the statesman. "Oh, ro," the new reporter answered. "Merely the part that is interesting."

Trade Trick. The Senior Partner-Shall we advertise this baking powder as 100 per cent. pure? The Junior Partner-Naw. Make it 98 The women will think it is a bargain then.

Fiendish. The Indiana Man-How in the world did you get beat out of that office. Jim? The Kansas Man-The vile opposition started a rumor, too late for me to contradict, that I were these long whiskers to hide a silk necktie.

Autumn's Heralds.

Just a bit of traced gold In my pathway lying, Fallen ere the wind's acold. And the snow a-flying.

Just a crimson banner flung Out upon the breezes, Autumn's victor signal, hung O'er each tree he seizes.

Just a cricket, piping shrill

And a haze above the hill Tell me Summer passes! -Boston Commonwealth.

A NATIONAL SHAME.

How Americans Are Humiliated by Cleveland's Financial Policy.

According to Washington advices the reasury officials are not all disturbed about the deficit of the gold reserve. Their view of the situation is that the syndicate will keep the reserve up to the \$100,000,000 mark view is well founded, but assuredly the matthere should have been all along-a distinct syndicate. The spectacle of the treasury waiting upon the pleasure of the syndicate bankers to know what they intend to do for replenishment of the gold reserve is

is utterly unworthy of our nation. No country in the world has larger financial ources than the United States possesses. with proper handling it undoubtedly would le to raise any amount of money that The United States is immensely stronger ments and the reduction of the nationa lebt our treasury has achieved feats which

than the wealthiest syndicate that ever was formed. In the restoration of gold payexcited the admiration and even the bewilderment of European financiers. The vast improvement in our financial resources. Remembering what he had done in the past, Uncle Sam may well rub his eyes to se whether he is awake when he sees the treasury officials soliciting the kindly intervention of a syndicate for the preservation of the national credit.

Sort of Dollar That Is Wanted. Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Why, why," roar the free-silver freaks did you strike down the silver dotlar in 1873 when it was worth a premium of 3 cents over gold?" Why? Aye yi, why? Well, in the first place the silver dollar

was not struck down in 1873. There was no silver dollar in 1873. There never will be a silver dollar in circulation when it is worth 3 cents more than a gold dollar. No people would be such fools as to use as money a dollar which is worth 3 cents

In the second place, if there had been a silver dollar in 1873 which was worth cents more than gold, it would have been, according to the logic of the latterday silverites, a good thing to strike it down; for if there had been any creditors shrewd enough to stipulate in their contracts that their debts should be paid in silver dollars the debtors would have had to pay in dollars worth 103 cents instead

of in dollars worth only 100 cents. The people of this country do not want dollar that is worth one thing to-day and another thing to-morrow; they do not want a dollar worth 103 cents any more than they want one worth 97 cents. The 100-cent dollar is the only honest dollar, and it is the only dollar that creditors are going to be allowed to demand or that debtors are going to be allowed to pay.

Slur on the Dead. Kansas City Journal. It is now related that the author of the "I am a Democrat," was not David

but one John B. Haskins. As Mr. died last week in the Adirondacks would have been only a kindly charity to have repressed this disclosure. Kansas Pessimism.

Patriotism seems to consist to a certain

extent of neglecting one's wife and family to yell for a man who will rob the State he gets into office. One Comfort.

It may be some comfort to Honolulu to reflect that if the cholera hadn't come Mark Twain wouldn't have canceled his lecture date.

Kansas City Journal.

His Boss Is Dend. It must be great fun for Boss Platt to take down the old newspaper files, and read about the time when he was only "Me

Courage of His Convictions. Boston Transcript.

That must have been a charming woman who said to Mr. Depew in England: "For heaven's sake, don't talk so much!" Sure Enough.

hiladelphia North American And now we have beaten the Britishers

REVIEW OF THE CRIMES COMMIT-TED AGAINST FOREIGNERS.

Causes Leading to the Brutal Murder of Missionaries and Wanton De-

APPEAL TO ALL CHRISTIANS

URGED TO DEMAND PROTECTION OF AMERICANS IN FOREIGN LANDS.

And to Insist on Prompt Punishment of Perpetrators of Outrages-Denby and O'Connor Criticised.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.-H. H. Van Meter, a nember of the Civic Federation of Chicago, has prepared the following article from the very latest news from China bearing the causes leading up to the origin of the Chinese outrages. It is indorsed by the following leading men: F. W. Gunsaulaus, D. D., pastor Plymouth Congregational Church of Chicago and president of Armour Institute; P. S. Henson, D. D., pastor of First Baptist Church, Chicago; Frederick L Chapman, Presbyterian, editor of the Ram's Horn; F. M. Bristol, D. D., pastor of Methodist Episcopal Church of Evanston; M. E. Cady, D. D., presiding elder M. E. Church Aurora; Rev. T. N. Morrison, D. D., rector of the Church of the Epiphany, Episcopalian, Chicago; Rev. Charles H. Bixby, D. D., rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Chicago; M. J. Carroll, Catholic, editor of the Eight Hour Herald, labor, and many others. It is also indorsed by the following returned missionaries from China now in Chicago: Miss Emma Inveen, of Kaiting, Sze-Chuan, China; Mrs. Lida S. Ashmore, Smatow, China, not far from Ku-Chung. Mr. Van Meter says: "The first outbreak was in far western China on the Yang Tse Kiang (river). Liu Ping Chang, viceroy tern China, within a few years amassed a fortune of over fifty million dollars from robbery of the government and oppression of the people under his official control. His tyranny became so intolerable that even the overpatient masses were enraged and clamored so loudly for his removal that the mperial government disgraced him by de posal. This viceroy, still in office awaiting or, desiring to retain popular approvand if possible reinstate himself in power in spite of official degradation, began plotting against the hated foreigners. "During May, 1899, in Cheng-Tu, the capi tal of this province, the most absurd, scan-dalous and abominable rumors were circulated concerning resident Christian missionaries. There was nothing new about this, as the priests and litterati, backed by numerous secret societies and protected by persons of official power and influence lous accounts of the killing and eating of children by foreigners, malpractice in medi-cal missions, and immoral teaching and conduct among the missionaries.

RUMORS THAT LED TO PLACARDS. "We quote as follows from a letter re cently received from Cheng-Tu from Mrs. Cady, wife of of the brother of the pre siding elder of the M. E. Church, residing at Aurora, Ill.: 'Dr. Hare, of the Canadian Mission, was called to visit a sick woman. For some ten or twelve days after, he heard nothing from her, but was one night called to go to the same place again. After looking at the woman he found that she was dead, and told her husband so. The man immediately began to order the doors closed and it was only by fighting his way out that the Doctor reached home. The talk which of course, followed was mostly in the east ern part of the city. By the time this had quieted, other rumors were started over there; one that a cow out at the east gat had actually been heard to speak, and this was the theme: that the year following the foreigners are coming to take Sze-Chuan province. Then it was rumored that people -foreigners-were going out the east gate to look at stones which were supposed to contain something of value. So these ru-

nors spread "Placards, of which the following is only one, literally translated, were posted publicly throughout the city and publicly corroborated by official proclamation. This a fair specimen of a host of slandero literature: 'Notice is hereby given that at the present time foreign barbarians are hiring evil characters to steal small children that they may extract oil from them for their use. I have a female servant named Li who has personally seen this done. I therefore exhort you good peop not to allow your children to go out, hope you will act in accordance with this On May 29, during the feast of the fifth moon, when great crowds were gathered and carousing, incited by these insane and incendiary documents, without warning

the onslaught began. "The hitherto peaceful disturbed but still friendly to the foreigners rained in a wonderful way from violence riotous bands of agitators broke loose like madmen, and began to pillage, burn and destroy all within their power, the officials failed utterly to render any adequate protection whatever. Americans and Europeans, Protestants and Catholics alike fled for their lives from the fury of these fiends incarnate, concealed by friendly natives in their homes and in the yamens (residences) by imperial The Canadian Methodist mission was the first to feel the fury of the mob.

THE FIRST OUTBREAK. "About evening, after a drunken, boisterous day, an attack was made upon the Canadian mission. A mob broke in the gates, but was held at bay for three fearful hours by two brave missionaries. Drs. Kilborn and Stevenson, who were nerved to the conflict by the consciousness that their wives and little ones must be protected or fall victims to an awful fate too terrible to relate; so they held their own. hoping in vain for official protection, which was purposely withheld. At last, losing all hope of rescue, and knowing it was sure death to remain in their buildings, in the darkness of the night, they escaped to the by friendly natives. From there they their way through the greatest peril to the China inland Mission, where they watched their own hospital, dispensary and mission buildings demolished by the rioters. This place was barricaded, but soon the mebs broke in there as well, continuing the work of destruction, and the foreigners fied for refuge to the yamen, or official residence, as a last resort. But thence they were obliged to fly for their lives again, finally bribing the owners of a small house to al low them to hide till the rage of the rioters had expended itself in the work of de-

"It was after midnight when the mobs reached the missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church and began their diabolical work: then there missionaries, driven from home, hid their wives and little ones in a native house next door. In the darkness they could see and hear the awful fury of the frenzied people, first breaking the bot-tles of medicines, supposed to possess falmost supernatural powers for evil, then robbing all that was removable, and after-ward tearing the brick buildings down and actually stealing the stones from the sewospitals, dispensaries and house illaged, then razed or burned to th ground, while homeless and hunted like wild beasts, the lives of foreign men, women and children were at the mercy these officially instigated mobs, being subjected to the grossest brutality till the brave little telegraph operator sent a dispatch to the consul at Chung-King for protection, at the peril of his own person and life. When the official in charge heard that the message had gone, he ordered the op-erator to 'Bring it back,' but a reply came instead. It stated briefly: 'Peking came instead. It stated briefly informed. Viceroy wired to furnish protectinformed. tion,' and at the bottom of this m the undaunted operator wrote that he had informed England, France and America. OFFICIALS PANIC STRICKEN

"Instantly terror seized upon the hearts of the miscreant officials, for the Tsong Li Yamen at Pekin, being the Imperial Cabinet, with Li Hung Chang as premier, or-

int upon the moral and material sur gland and America for the protect tion with the Chinese government king. Immediately the officials bec icitous for the safety and lives of foreign ers, because as one of them informed an American missionary in his anxiety, he would lose his face below his chin if they lost their lives, and the Emperor sent per-sonally to know if they were safe, when certain guilty officials, knowing it was in-evitable, asked to be disgraced. A report was received that the Emperor rec tsi-tai, or viceroy, to settle all losses and damages out of his own pocket from the millions he had stolen from the government and people. This proves that the imperial government placed the blame upon the viceroy himself and intended that he should suffer for the injuries inflicted upon defenseless foreigners for which he was defenseless foreigners, for which he was personally responsible and officially liable as the officer in charge, according to the laws and customs of China from time im-

"H. Olin Cady, brother of the presiding elder of the M. E. Church, residing at Aurora, Ill., writes as follows in regard to the causes of the riot: 'First, the war wit reported terms of settlement-I say reported, for we do not know—which included the cession of territory, the payment of silver and the opening of Chentu as a port, which latter is looked upon almost as a surrender of the city; second, the secret society called White Lily of Ko-Lao-Whei, which is strong and aims to overthrow the numerous examples of overbearing conduct on their part. They led the attack upon us, and I think they did at some of the other places. The men who broke in did not do so much of the stealing. But others did, and the Lily did nothing at all; much like the riots at home; third, the utter in efficiency of the viceroy, an anti-foreign man, who cares only for the money he can steal, who is in disgrace and whose suc-cessor is on his way. He cared for nothig, and gave the magistrates no power ind no incentive to use the power.

A REBELLIOUS OFFICIAL. "This is Liu Ping Chang, Viceroy of the province of Sze-Chuen, disgraced by imperal edict, deposed but not yet displaced by successor, who, with many others, was plotting against the imperial government of China, and instigated the anti-Christian or anti-foreign riots to cripple the imperial power at home and abroad, and make it possible for secret sects or societies to strike the deathblow to the present empire, at a time when foreign war and domestic disturbance would seal its doom. It was indispensable to the preservation of the imperial prestige that this archconspirator, having been deposed, should be punished. It was also impossible for the imperial power, impoverished and weakened by foreign foes and rebels at home, to punish him unaided. The forcould have co-operated with the eleven days: after the first outbreak board boats bound for the coast, where hey could count on better protection. spread up and down the Yang Clang river, reaching the stations of American Baptist Missionary Union at Sinchaufu, Kaiting and Yachow. The last named is the most Western station of the union, not far from the border of Tibet, there the natives and officials had een very friendly velcomed there only a few nights before crackers and all was well with them.

soon after agitators arrived, riots broke out, and friendly officials and natives aided all foreigners to escape on rafts down the river, fearing their inability to protect them from the rioters. Floating down the river for days and weeks, making marvelous escapes and fearing to land, they saw the work of destruction going on, ow-TWO MINISTERS CRITICISED. The following extracts are taken from editorials of the Shanghai Celestial Empire of Aug. 9, 1895: 'Nothing is more certain than that the true desire of the Tsung-Li Yamen (the imperial cabinet) was that Sir Nicholas O'Conor and Colonel Denby should force the yamen into an acceptance of their terms. It had, in fact, counted on their firmness to enable it to carry out its own scheme of the supremacy of Peking. The Tsung-Li Yamen, in respect of Sze-Chuan, was only in a position to act under ressure. It would have been only too de-

reading on tender ground. The Vicerov nad concocted the anti-missionary riots be vice royalty. He had left no stone un-turned, by wholesale bribery and by the family influence of the Li family, with which he is closely connected by marriage propinquity, to retain his position orders had gone forth for his retire-Under ordinary circum mained for him but to retire or to He thought he saw a third method and that was by getting up an anti-foreign movement so to enlist public feeling on his side that Peking would be compelled to retain him to ease the spirit he had in-roked. His scheme in the first instance fall in with it, and no irreparable damage was done. Liu, now doubly discredited, had no option but to retire. Now, if he retires with his honors upon him, it is plain to save and except the United that not only is discredit cast on the coun tries they represent, as well as on them-selves, but that a reflection is also cast n the imperial government, which, after nissing the Viceroy, is unable to com demn him. The Emperor and his advisers some out of the affair with little more ionor, however, than the two mi stroke of imperial authority, when the eror in acting had not only the moral out the material support of England and America, could not have failed to have restored much of the prestige of imperial sway. It would not have been opposed, but rather welcomed by the people, who But the more the Tsung-Li Yamen

isters' brave words, the more they pre-tended to resent the inevitable, for in

evitable it seemed to them. When at last, through an utter inability to comprehend the game being played Sir O'Conor gave way, he ruined not only his own but the Tsung-Li Yamen's hand.' THE ANTI-FOREIGN PARTY. "The anti-foreign and the anti-imperial party are one, and it was vital to the imperial prestige of the Peking government that they should be subdued. Had the American and British governments im mediately demanded proper punishment of all outrages, with indemnity therefor, and just guarantee against all future repetitions thereof, at that time, the imperial government of China, with the moral power of England and America behind it. could have enforced these demands at once, would have regained its prestige and power among its own people, and put an laws overrunning the land; but the British and American governments both delayed and thus rendered the situation doubly dangerous, as this emboldened the dis affected. The troubles spread not only up and down the Yang-Tse-Kiang, resulting in riots, but wherever defenseless oreigners, men, women and children could be found they were at the mercy of mobs. "Weeks and months went by with only mockery of a trial, till discontent and fear became contempt, when without warning of any kind, like lightning in a clear sky, away off in castern China came the Ku-Cheng massacre, in which young women, children and babes were most cruelly tortured and outraged, before being brutally murdered while pleading for mercy. A baby's eyes were gouged out, while the young girl trying to protect it was butchered in cold blood, and ts mother and father burned to ashes in

he whole horrible story has been tele-hed around the world till the dreaddetails are too well known already. but the death cries of poor defensele women, children and babes have arous the heart of Christendom. China, Armenia and America must be made alike amenable to the laws of God and humanity. Side by side the banners of Christian civilization must be borne to protect the weakest babe or the strongest man, the hallowed mother and the tenderest maiden, whorever humanity has a God-given right to go. Miss Hartford, who was terribly beaten, but escaped death, and Dr. Gregory, American missionaries, and Rev. H. E. Phillips, of the English mission at Kucheng, confirm the first accounts of the awful atrocities fully in their evidence before the com-"A body of about one hundred organized isciplined armed men' attacked the Enon at 1:30 a. m., Aug. 1, without

and bruised, and the living terribly blated. Herbert Stewart, aged six y lying soon after being discovere ewart, aged twelve, was found adly, while Kathleen, aged eleven, ried the baby out of the house, and a younger brother aged three, were beaten and pierced, and Miss Codrington was found in a fearful condition, according to cable-"SLAY AND SPARE NOT."

When the young women begged for mer by some of the assassins hesitated, but their leader, who waved a red flag, shouted: 'You know your orders! Slay and spare not!" No mob that. The signal for retreat was sounded on a horn as soon as their work of outrage, murder and death was done when as suddenly as they had come they vanished with evidences of military discipline. This does not seem so much like a mob as like some rilitary movement, and only a few days later the imperial soldiers, sent to protect remaining property, penly completed the work of robbery. From this it appears possible that a virtual protectorate by foreign powers, co-operating with the imperial government at Pekin, may be necessary for the safety of foreigners, for some time to come. "The charge of responsibility for this las

Vegetarians, a secret society, one of whose enets forbid the taking of life. It is not likely that they would be the ones to take human life most brutally unless instigated by powerful backers, incited by most abom-inable falsehoods and organized by rebel-lious officials, guaranteeing protection; but all reports go to prove that they have earfully barbarous, though they have commended by some of our missionarie erciful and having done good to some detree by inculcating to some extent doctrines humanity. Then came the repthe whole empire was in a state of ferment but when the commission went to Kin but when the commission went to Kiu Chung to investigate they found this false. The rioters had dispersed as suddenly as they had appeared. The people were peacefully inclined and far from the ferocious mobs expected. A deep undercurrent of craft, connivance and intrigue was encountered. Only imperial soldiers had plundered the property they had been south property they had been sent to pro-In places a thousand miles apart modic outbursts occurred; not over the re country, the province of Yunan being perfectly free from trouble. This is accounted for from the fact that former outrages in that region had been promptly punished or the proper authorities had actively suppressed them. Thus it was seen that where the officials wished to, often they could preserve the peace, in spite of inseems inevitable therefore that wherever these outrages have occurred they have originated with enemies of the empire, in least actually agitators in many instance and afterward have been openly hostile and latest reports by cable from ommission at Ku-Cheng state that officials are proving obstinate about investigation and refuse to punish uilty. This shows conclusively that they

refuse any further redress than the death of one Chinese for each European killed; that to be a final settlement in full of all CAUSE OF KU-CHENG MASSACRE. "The Celestial Empire, in its editorial of Aug. 9, 1895, on the inactivity of our foreign ministers, continues as follows: 'But this act of culpable-almost criminal-inefficiency unfortunately has not been permitted to rest with the bloodless riots in Szechuan. The triumph of the anti-foreign and anti-imperial party, for by a curious coincidence both are identical, was not likely to be content with the small affair Szechuan. It was already panting for ter of the merest accident where an explo sion may occur. The empire is like a mine charged with explosive gas, the mere swinging of a miner's safety lamp may be sufficient to communicate the flame to the external air. It is useless to look for any special predisposing cause at Ku-Chen, other than at Cheng-Tu. According to th latest suggestions the outbreak at Ku-Cheng was the work of a secret society, but China is honeycombed with secret so-cieties having one object in view—the over-throw of the Peking government. It was, in fact, the supineness of the British and American ministers in believing the tales I sung Li yamen that was the predist cause of the Ku-Cheng outrage, the wors almost of all that in our inter-have had had to deplore, and whi ualed by the aiso

poured into their ears the minister

were not only digging the graves of the victims at Ku-Cheng, but were doing an

irreparable injury to the very cause they in their want of knowledge of Chinese ways and untruthfulness, weakly supposed

TIME TO DO SOMETHING.

hey were advancing.'

fear the consequences of disclosures and de

the crimes committed under their officia

charge. The reports also state that the

not dare to divulge their co

"If ever civilized governments were called pen to act for the protection of their wn citizens, ours of England and America are to-day, and it is now time for us as as civ mand the protection of fellow-citizens and beings abroad and at home and promp Armenia, America and England, or anywhere else where the power of a Christian ivilization can make itself felt and enforced. We should accept no blood money for murdered babes and mothers, or out-raged maidens and wives, or men mas-sacred most cruelly, whether missionaries or merchants. Money will not buy immunallow of no sacrificial s believed in the sincerity of the two mincalled 'Vegetarians' for bloody-handed roys or other officials, no matter how they may rank. They are too rank to allowed to rule longer over a people whose long suffering and patience should not be rewarded first by robbery, then by outrage and death. The official murder of a ew or many ignorant Chine ld only make matters worse. The sition and degradation of every outplicated, as well as all other crims ilty actively or passively, in connects with these outrages, and their prop ishment should be demanded and enforced. No penalty should be inflicted until after international investigat cents suffer for high-handed cri property, both personal and real, but pu tive as well and should come from the same sources from which these riots orig-inated. The Emperor himself has implicated one party at least, responsible. Finaly each government should demand and receive such guarantee against future out-rages as best can be secured from the Chinese empire, including freedom of navi-igation necessary to enforce these guaran-tees, as well as for the purposes of commerce, without which Chinese promises are too apt to prove, like others, futile. SPECIOUS ORIENTAL SOPHISTRY.

"The following extracts translated from an editorial leader in Sin-Wen-Pao is specimen of specious Oriental sophistry 'China's calamities are at present very great. The war with Japan had barely een settled when the anti-missionary riots at Cheng-Tu broke out. Owing to this outbreak telegraphic instructions were sen from Peking to all the viceroys and high officers reminding them that the misdonaries must be protected. These officials t once took all possible measures, (1) but in spite of this the Pingyang riot in Chekiang occurred, and now the Ku-Cheng nassacre is reported. In this, besides the ses and property destroyed, a ortured, so that the occurrence is nore serious than any that p Yesterday a meeting of the local foreign officials and merchants was held and the remarkable that though these places are so far apart yet meetings were held on the same subject at the same time without consultation with each other. By this neans the smartness and rapid

of the fore gners will be seen.
"'When the Japanese took pos our territory and our army was constant defeated, the foreigners said it would a good lesson to the Chinese, But, on the contrary, riot after riot has broken out, and they are all much more scrious than he least rotice of warning. Witain thirty ninutes they had massacred in the cruei-at manner imaginable Rev. and Mrs. Stewand they are all much more e-rous than heretofore. By the treatice, the mission-aries are entitled to reside in the interior and to have protection, but the ignorant people will not obey the imperial order, but have, on the contrary, tortured poor art. Miss Hessie Newcombe and a nurse girl named Lena, of Ireland. Miss Nellie and Tonsey Saunders and Miss Annie Gordon, of